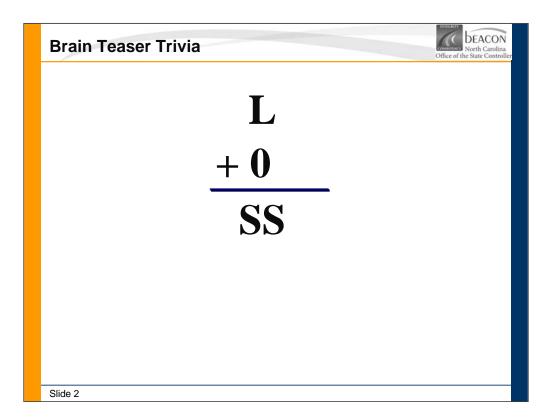


Welcome to the Project BEACON SAP *Organizational Management Overview* training. The Organizational Management (OM) module is used for defining and maintaining org units, job classes, positions, and persons occupying positions. It is based on a concept of creating and linking objects. This in turn establishes relationships and inheritance of attributes.

Notes:

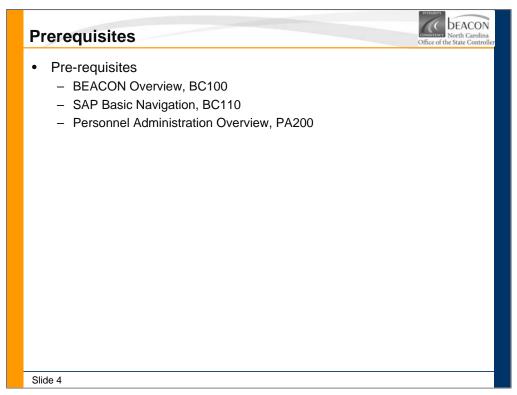


SAP Training — Welcome and Introductions Welcome to the Organizational Management Overview course. Introductions Sign-in sheet Tent cards Rest rooms Breaks Parking Lots Classroom etiquette Cell phones off No side conversations

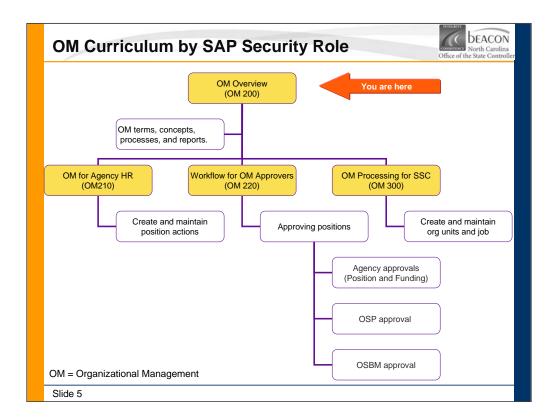
The course introduction is an opportunity to get to know the others who are attending class as well as to agree on classroom courtesy. The instructor will inform you about the building facilities and when breaks will occur.

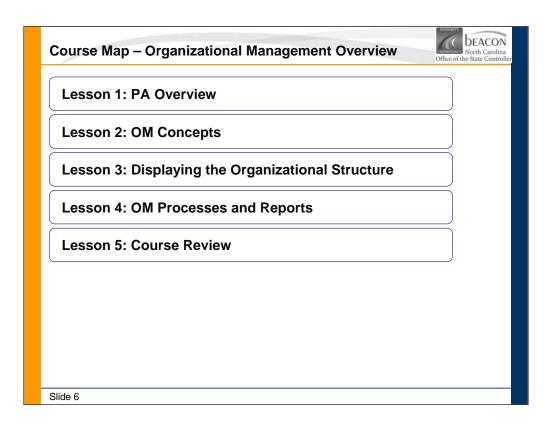
Please make sure you receive the credit you deserve for attending class by signing the attendance sheet.

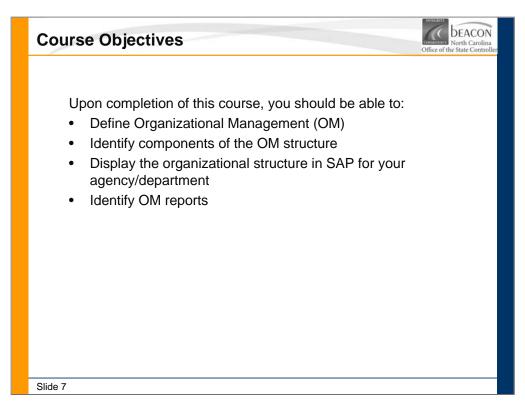
Notes:



Please notify your instructor by raising your hand if you have not completed all of the listed prerequisite courses. This course is for those individuals working at state agencies and BEST Shared Services who have been granted authorization to display the organizational structure.







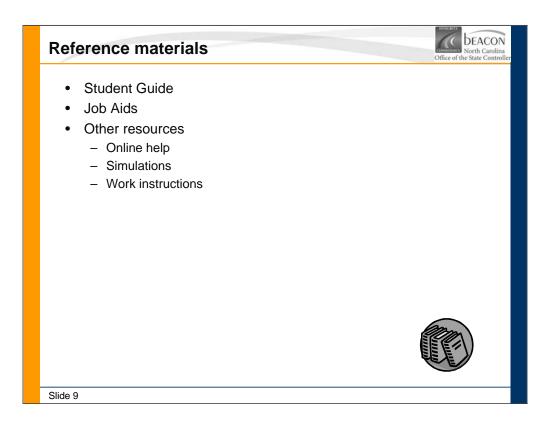
This course is intended to give HR professionals an understanding of SAP's Organizational Management module. This course will provide you with demonstration and practice for displaying the organizational and staff assignment structure.

Notes:

Strategy for Train	ning DEACON North Carolina Office of the State Controller
Tell me	Concepts
	Instructor will discuss the process, responsibilities, and describe the transactions – LISTEN
Show me	Demonstrations
	Instructor will demonstrate job-related tasks performed in SAP – HANDS OFF
• Let me	Exercises
	Student will complete the exercises which allows for hands-on practice in class – HANDS ON
Support me	Availability
	Instructor will be available to answer questions while the students complete the exercises.
Slide 8	

The Overview of Organizational Management Student's Guide provides a copy of the PowerPoint presentation used in the classroom training. You will observe that space is available for you to write notes. You can use the guide as a reference when you return to the workplace. For example, you can use the exercises for practicing in the SAP training environment.

Notes:



Simulations let you practice using SAP in a clearly defined and safe environment. Each simulation has instructions to guide you through the task. Simulations are available only for select transactions.

Notes:

Provides step-by-step procedures by screen Includes links to complete step-by-step procedures that you can print Includes links to simulations To access BEACON Help, select the Help > BEACON Help menu option from any SAP ERP screen.

Notes:

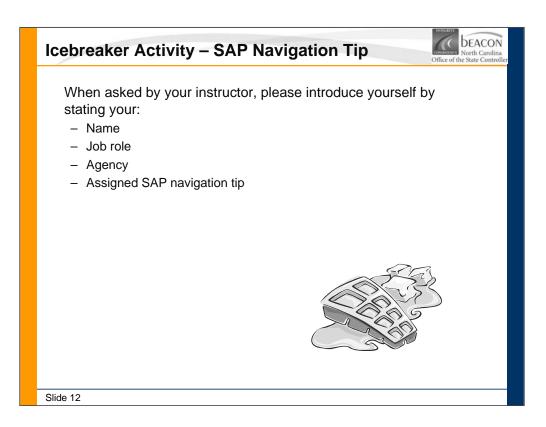
Your Training Responsibilities Attend the applicable training class Be actively involved and participate in training Practice after training Pass the Level 2 skills assessment Slide 11

This course, as is true with all of the HR courses, is not designed for your specific Division or Agency procedures and policies. The training does not include all of the scenarios you encounter in your current job role. Instead, the courses in the Organizational Management curriculum are designed with two purposes in mind:

- To give you the basic knowledge and skills you need in order to perform your tasks in the SAP application as well as to perform any related business processes.
- To demonstrate how you can further develop your skills by using the classroom materials, Work Instructions, Online Help and practice sessions to continue your SAP education after training is completed.

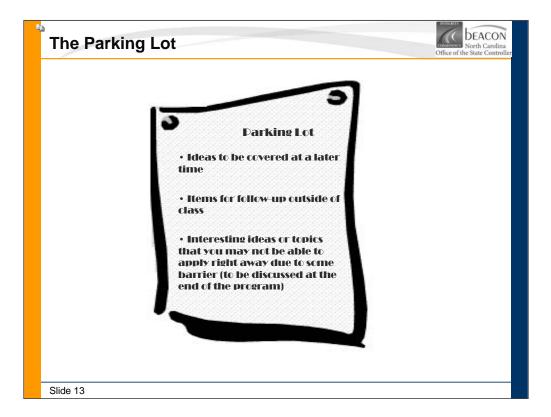
As you can see, you play an active role in your training development. The BEACON SAP HR/Payroll training is designed to ensure that you have the information you need in order to perform your duties and responsibilities.

Notes:



This icebreaker serves as a quick review of some key SAP navigation tips that were presented in *SAP Basic Navigation*, BC110, web course.

Notes:

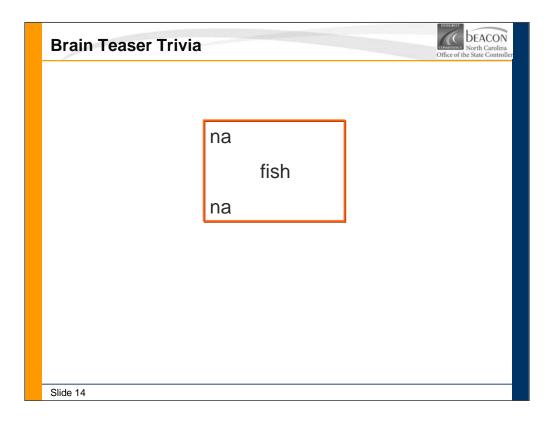


The *Parking Lot* poster will be used to record any concerns, expectations, and questions that cannot be answered during the class. If needed, your instructors will follow up with answers to questions that could not be answered in class.

When you think of a concern, write it on a sticky note, which are on the tables. During a break or exercise period, place your note on the Parking Lot. You may write more than one expectation or concern, but each should be on a separate sticky note.

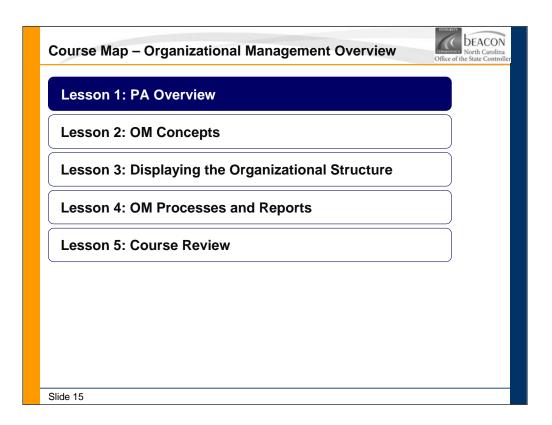
Time permitting, the instructor will read and address each one at the conclusion of the class. If an expectation or concern cannot be addressed in class, the instructor will place it on a parking lot, research it, and provide the class with a response at a later date.

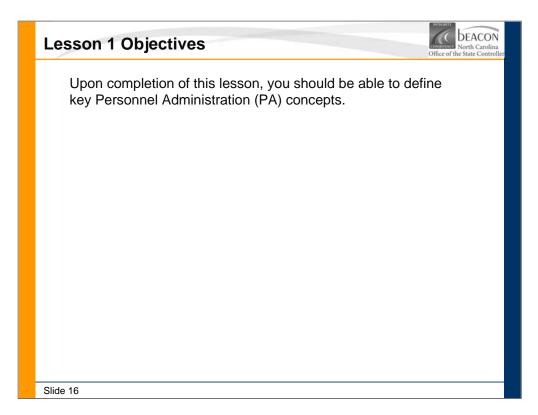
Notes:



Credits: Most of the Frame Games© used were created and authorized for use on the NIEHS Kids Pages by Terry Stickels, who also presents new Frame Games© on a weekly basis for USA WEEKEND.com.

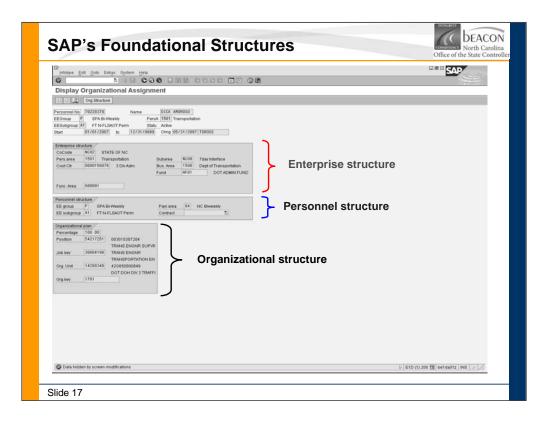
Notes:





This course is designed to provide you with general knowledge about Personnel Administration and how to display data.

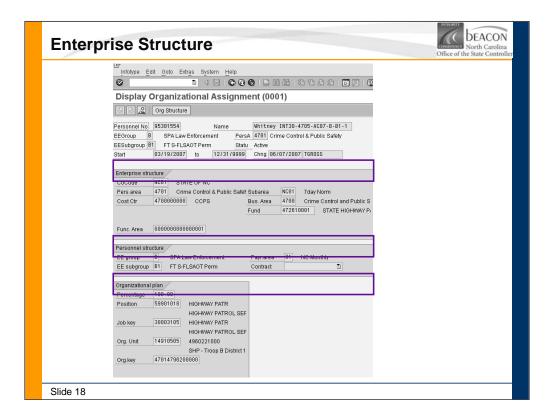
Notes:



Before we explain in more detail the purpose, attributes, and relationships of each OM object, it is important to review SAP's foundation data structure for employee master data which is comprised of the **Enterprise**Structure, and the **Personnel Structure**. This structure is displayed on the *Organizational Assignment* (0001) infotype. The above slide shows the Organizational Assignment infotype for Dick Amoroso, a sample employee. Let's take a look at each of the data fields within these two structures.

Note: We will review the organizational structure in the next lesson.

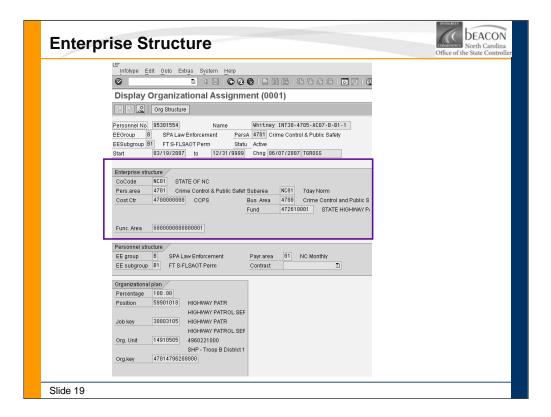
Notes:



SAP uses the following areas to organize organizational and employee information:

- Enterprise Structure
- Personnel Structure
- Organizational Plan Structure

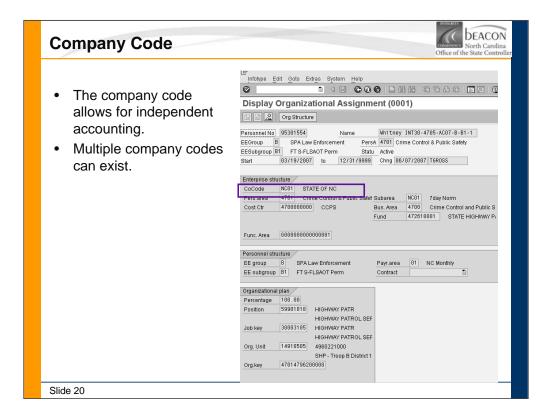
Notes:



The Enterprise structure defines the legal structure of the State of North Carolina and is comprised of:

- Company Code
- Personnel Areas
- Personnel Sub-Areas
- Cost Center
- Business Area
- Fund
- Functional Area

Notes:



A **Company Code** is an HR integration point with SAP financial accounting applications and is an integral part of an employee's HR record through the connection with Personnel Administration. The Company Code represents the highest levels of the organizational structure. The State of North Carolina will use two company codes: NC01 and NC02. All agencies, except Transportation and Employment Security Commission, use NC01.

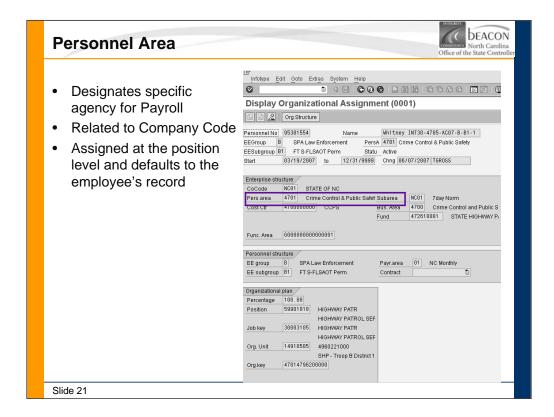
NC01 – State of North Carolina - NCAS

NC01 represents primary government agencies and component units which use NCAS (North Carolina Accounting System) as their main accounting system. Until NCAS is replaced, payroll financial postings from company code NC01 will be interfaced to NCAS.

NC02 – State of North Carolina – DOT & ESC

NC02 represents any primary government agency or component unit that does *not* use NCAS as its primary accounting system, but is included in the HR/Payroll project for processing payroll transactions. These agencies or component units have their own accounting system and chart of accounts, and require payroll entries to be interfaced to their accounting systems.

Notes:



The **Personnel Area** is tied directly to the Company Code and is used by Payroll to identify the specific agency for whom the employee works. A Company Code can include one or more Personnel Areas. Personnel Area is important for selecting dates for reporting. Personnel areas determine where wages and salaries are posted and from where they are paid. Some examples are:

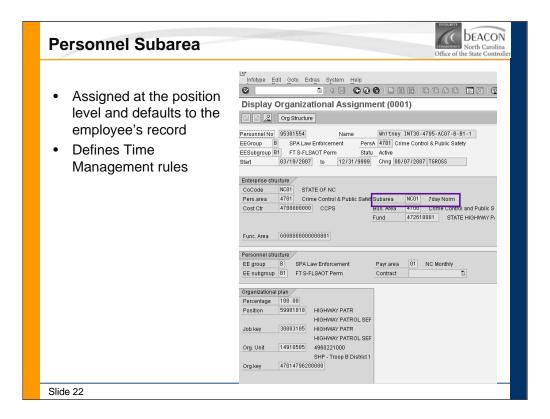
Company Code NC01

- 1401 State Controller
- 1601 Environmental and Natural Sciences
- Z101 State Personnel
- 8701 School of Science and Math

Company Code NC02

- 1501 Transportation
- 4401 Employment Security Commission

Notes:



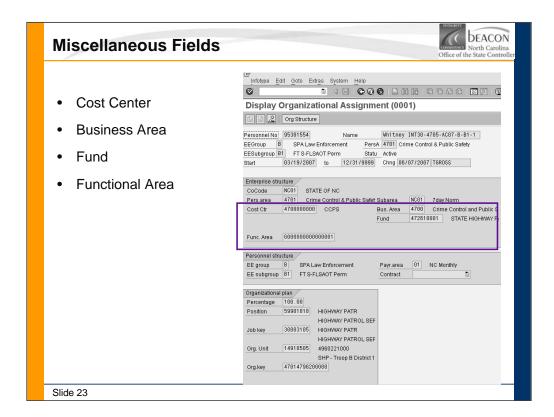
Subarea – Personnel Subarea

The **Personnel Subarea** further defines the Personnel Area. The Personnel Subarea is identified by a four alpha-numeric code and has been designed to identify various working schedules so that Time Management can define groups of specific time entry rules (for example, 7-day schedule; 24/7 etc.) Personnel subarea groups similar jobs to conform to time and attendance rules. There are five key elements that determine an employee's Personnel Subarea assignment:

- Calendar assignment
- Relationship to the state (regular vs. temp vs. elected vs. contractor)
- Quota accrual rules/requirements
- Work schedule rule (to restrict the available work schedules)
- Working period (which defines Overtime period)

See the *Personnel Area and Subarea (PSA)* Job Aid for detailed information concerning the relevant PSAs associated with each Personnel Area.

Notes:



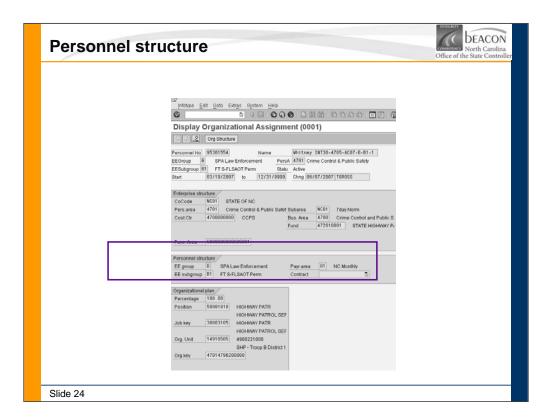
The **Cost Center, Fund, and Functional Area** fields will default from the Organizational Unit and therefore be grayed out. There is only one Functional Area for the whole *State*. There is only one default Cost Center and one default Fund per*Agency*. Neither the Fund or the Functional Area are associated with the position.

A **Business Area** is a unit within a company code used by Finance. The Business Area is the lowest level at which a complete set of income statements and balance sheets can be processed. The Business Area represents a separate area of operations or responsibilities within an organization.

In most cases, the Business Area represents an Agency. The exceptions are:

- Justice (SBI)
- HHS (403-b)
- CCPS (Highway Patrol)

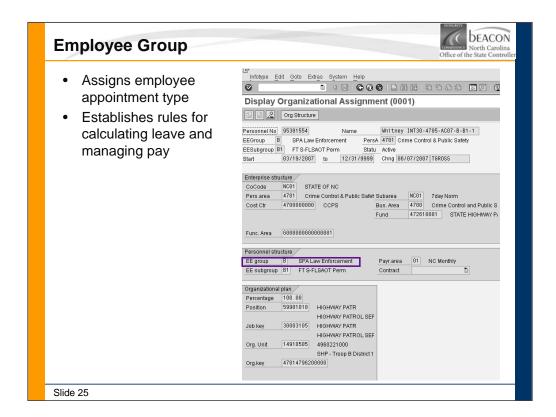
Notes:



The Personnel structure is comprised of:

- Employee Group
- Employee Subgroup
- Payroll Area

Notes:

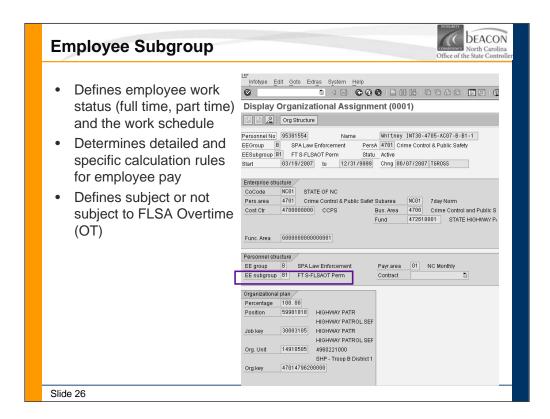


In addition to identifying the employment status and the employee's relationship to the State, the **Employee Group** also establishes business rules for calculating leave and personnel calculation rules for managing employee pay. This also provides for benefit eligibility determination in concert with further use in alternative reporting combinations. The table below illustrates just a few examples of the State of North Carolina Employee Groups.

- A SPA Employees (Subject to Personnel Action employees)
- B SPA Law Enforcement
- O Supplemental Staff (temporaries, pick up firefighter, National guard, contractor, etc.)

See the *Employee Groups and Subgroups* Job Aid for detailed information concerning the Employee Group field values.

Notes:



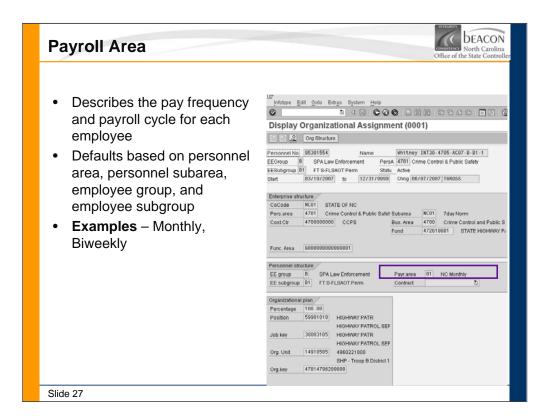
The **Employee Subgroup** defines whether the employee is subject or not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) overtime, and full-time/part-time status. It is also used to determine other types of Personnel Calculation Rules specific to the combination of groups and sub-groups. The employee subgroup for the Personnel Calculation Rule allows payroll to define different payroll procedures for different employee subgroups. Some examples are:

- A1 FTN-FLSAOT Perm [Full Time Not-(subject to) FLSA Overtime Permanent]
- B1 FTS-FLSAOT Perm [Full time Subject (to) FLSA Overtime Permanent]
- Y8 PTS-FLSAOT Trne [Part-time Subject (to)-FLSA Overtime –Trainee]

The employee groups and subgroups are the same as those used in PMIS; however, they are organized very differently. There are many combinations of Employee Groups and Subgroups in SAP. If the incorrect Employee Group and Subgroup are entered, it impacts time, work against, dual employment, benefits, and pay. As discussed in PA200, you can continue to see why accuracy is so critical when data is entered.

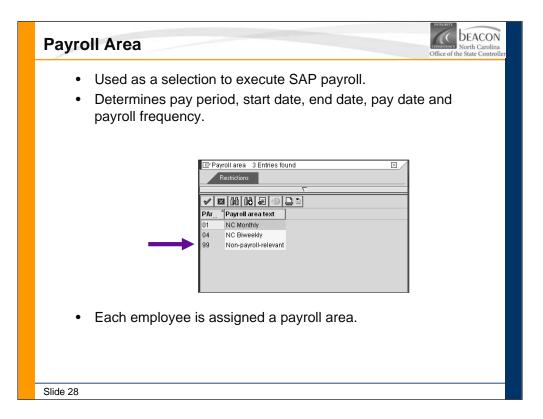
See the *Employee Groups and Subgroups* Job Aid for details concerning the various groups and subgroup combinations.

Notes:



The **Payroll Area** is derived from a combination of personnel area, personnel subarea, employee group and employee subgroup. The payroll area determines payroll cycle.

Notes:

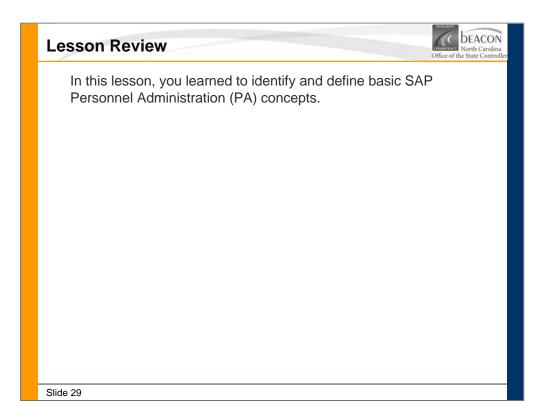


Payroll accounting is performed for each payroll area.

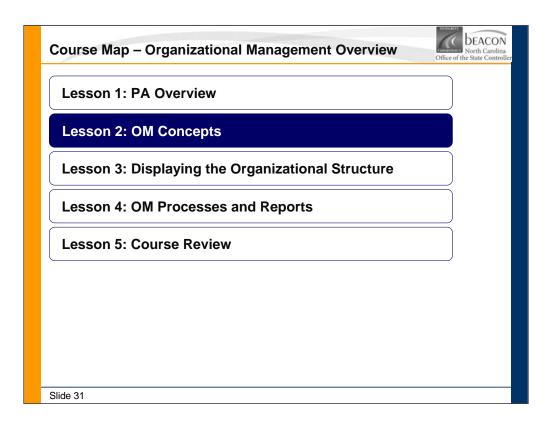
SAP uses payroll areas to group together employees from whom payroll is run at the same time, and also to set the dates for the payroll period.

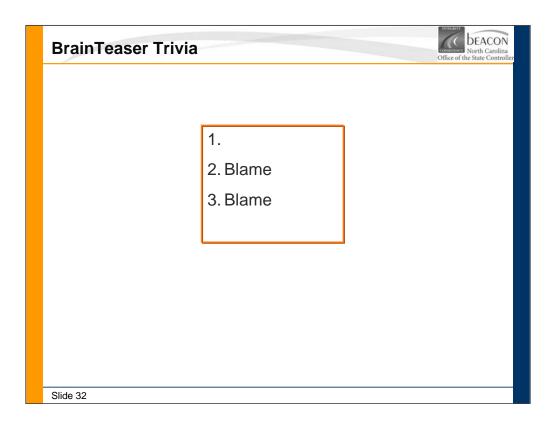
All temporary positions are in the biweekly cycle!

Notes:



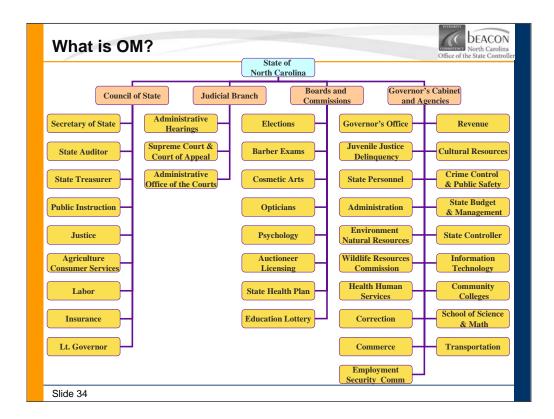
	The Employee Subgroup arranges employees by their type of status, and establishes business rules for calculating leave.
	The Employee Group defines more detailed and specific processing for payroll calculation rules, for example, if employee is subject or not subject to FLSA.
	3. The Payroll Area describes the pay frequency and payroll cycle for each employee.
	4. The Company Code is the highest level of the company structure as defined by Finance.
	5. The Personnel Area further defines employees in order to identify various working schedules so that Time Management can define groups of specific time entry rules.
	6. The Personnel Subarea is used to identify the specific agency for whom the employee works.





Lesson 2 objectives Upon completing this lesson, you should be able to: Define key concepts of Organizational Management (OM) Define key terms related to OM Identify components of the OM Structure Describe the difference between a job and a position

Notes:

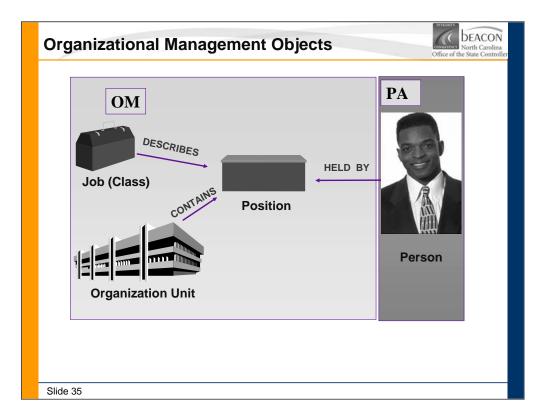


OM is a component within the HR Module that maintains a model of the State of North Carolina's organizational structure. The OM module provides a clear picture of the organization at any point in time: past, present or future. This information allows an organization to be proactive in planning for future human resource needs.

- OM is used to set up organizational and reporting hierarchy.
- OM uses relationships to manage the display of data.
- OM is used to construct and maintain an enterprise organizational chart.
- OM groups employees by function / business unit / geographical area.
- OM defines the cost distribution and salary for each position.

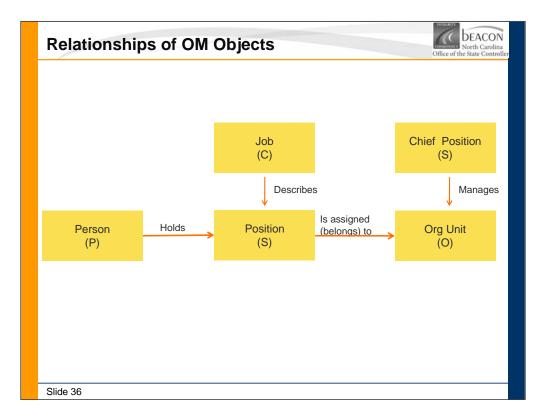
Note: OM actions/changes relate to PD118 actions in PMIS.

Notes:



Organizational Management is based on the concept that each element in an organization represents a stand-alone object with individual characteristics. These objects are created and maintained separately, then linked together through relationships.

Notes:



The primary elements that comprise an organizational hierarchy are:

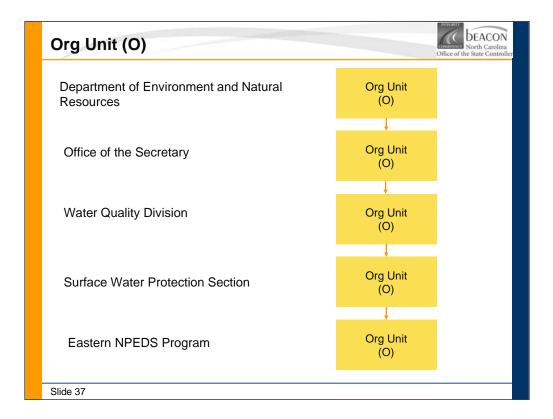
- Organizational Unit (org unit)
- Job
- Position
- Persons
- Cost Centers

Objects have:

- Attributes
- Relationships

You begin with the org unit. Within the org unit, a position is created. The position is linked to a job, and a person fills the position.

Notes:



The SAP code for an org unit is "O".

An Organizational Unit (org unit) is the functional unit of the State of North Carolina (or any organization).

An org unit can be the State of North Carolina, Agencies/departments, divisions, sections, branches, work groups, or units throughout the organization.

Org units are linked together to represent the organization charts.

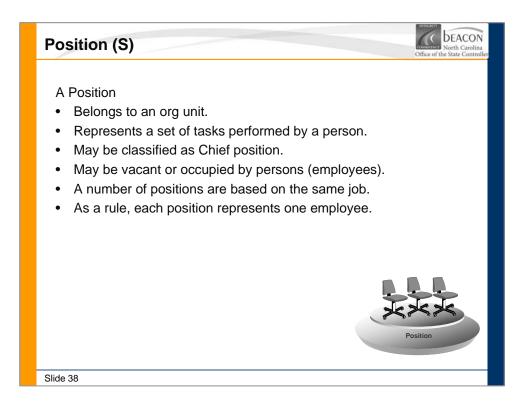
An unlimited number of org units can be created within an organizational plan.

Relationships between org units are identified to determine the hierarchy within the organizational structure.

Org units are defined by agency/department.

Org units are maintained by OM Administrator at BEST Shared Services.

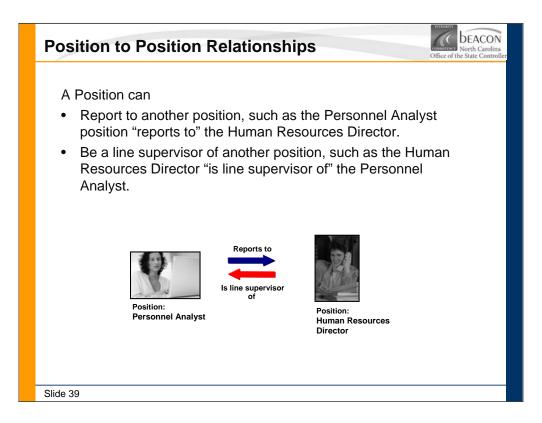
Notes:



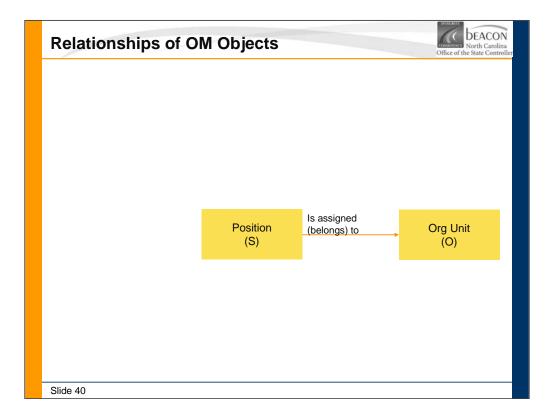
The SAP code for a Position is "S".

The position number is assigned sequentially by SAP. Hence there is no logic to the number assignment.

Notes:



The formal relationships between positions is used to build the **Reporting Structure.**

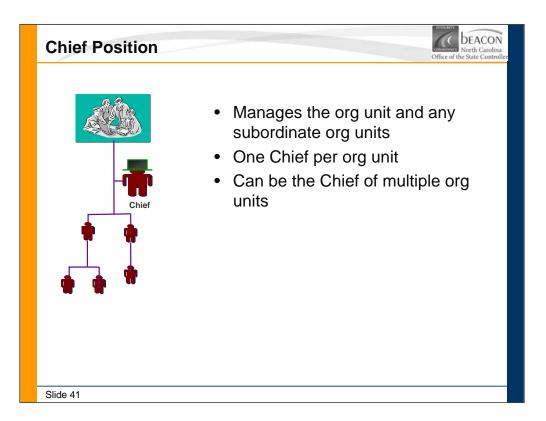


A Position belongs to an Org Unit.

An Org Unit incorporates a Position.

Positions inherit attributes of job and specific classifications of work duties are appended.

Notes:



Some positions are designated as Chief positions to indicate span of control.

DEACON Job (C) Describes the general classification of functions and duties that are identical across the State Is not occupied by persons (employees) Is used as the basis for creating positions (Multiple positions can be described by one job) Defines EEO, job group, and census codes · Is defined and created by OSP Maintained in SAP by OM Administrator Is part of a Job Branch which is part of a Job Family Slide 42 NOLES.

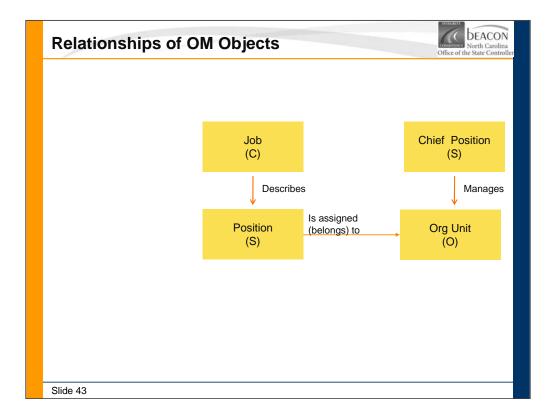
The SAP code for a job is "C".

A Job is the foundation from which positions are created.

A Job is a general *classification* of duties and attributes.

Typical attributes are: function, Job Family, FLSA status and role. One Job can be used to create many positions. A Job is identified by a unique number.

When you hear the term *class* or *classification* you will immediately know that a job is being referenced. Of course, the converse is also true—when you hear job, you will know it is a *class*.



A job is a class.

Jobs are general classifications of tasks routinely performed together and is the template from which positions are created.

A Position inherit attributes of a job.

DEACON **Job versus Position** Job **Position** Defines general Represents specific tasks classification of functions performed by a person and duties that are identical across the State Has a many to one ratio to Has a one to many ratio to jobs positions Belongs to an org unit Defines EEO, Job Group, and Census Codes Inherits attributes from the job and org unit Is not held by a person (employee) Held by a person Is the basis for creating positions May be classified as Chief position Is maintained by Shared Services Is maintained by Shared Position 59033448 100000000022 Services ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE 3808883 ADMINISTRATI ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Slide 44

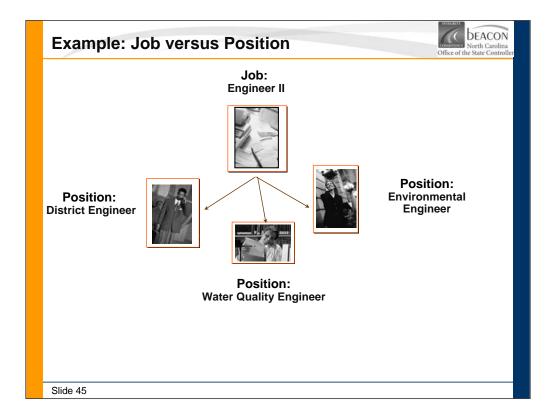
In the following example, there may be several different types of Office Assistant (OA) positions in the organization. Each OA position has its own specific tasks and duties; however, some general information is common to all OA positions. For example, the EEO, Job Group, Census Code, and some tasks are applicable to all OA positions. That general information is created in the job and then used as a template to create the various OA positions. The specific information pertinent to each OA position is then added at the position level.

Job - Office Assistant

Positions:

- Human Resources Assistant
- Accounting Assistant
- Inventory Assistant

Notes:

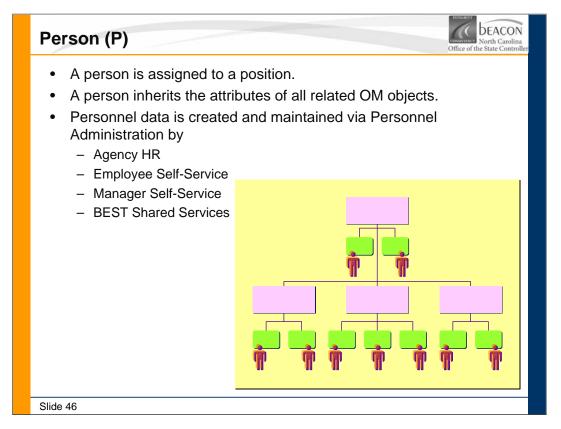


An example of a Job (class) and its related positions is engineering. There may be several different types of engineers in the organization. Each engineer position has its own specific tasks and duties; however, some general information is common to all engineer positions. That general information is created in the job and then used as a template to create the various engineer positions. The specific information pertinent to each engineer position is then added at the position level.

The relationship between jobs and positions is the same in both graded and banded jobs and positions.

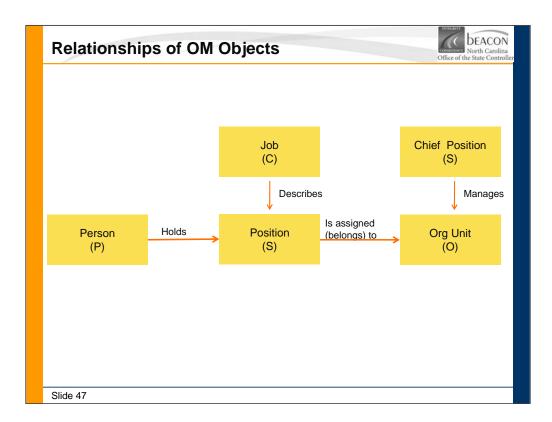
Official Job (Class) Title	Position (Working) Title
Engineer (graded)	 Water Quality Engineer Air Quality Engineer Building Systems Engineer County Maintenance Engineer Elevator Engineer Environmental Engineer
Forestry Technician (banded)	County RangerNursery TechnicianDistrict Ranger

Notes:

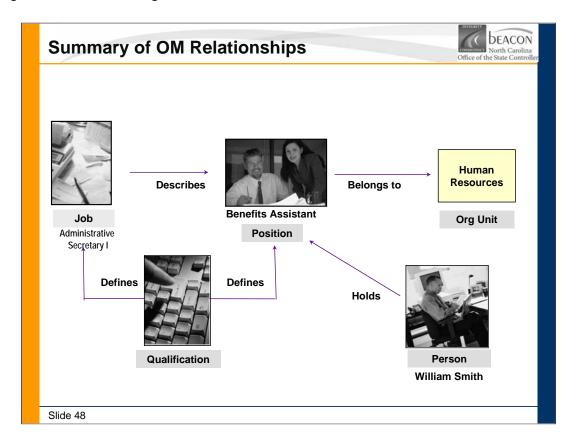


The SAP code for a person is "P".

Persons represent employees and are the central object in the Personnel Administration module. The object Person refers to the physical person who fills a given position. Notes:

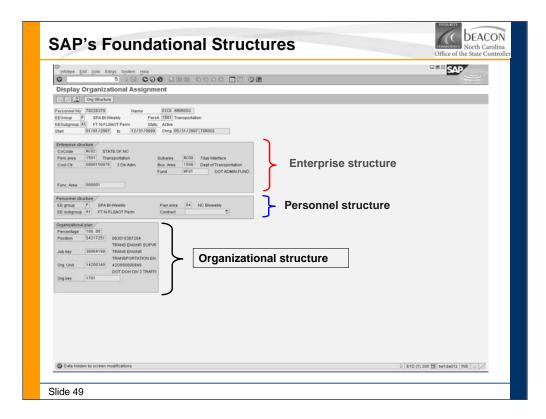


Persons hold (occupy) positions.



Organizational Management is based on the concept that each element in an organization represents a stand-alone object with individual characteristics. These objects are created and maintained separately, then linked together through relationships, such as those indicated above, to form a network which has the flexibility to handle human resources needs.

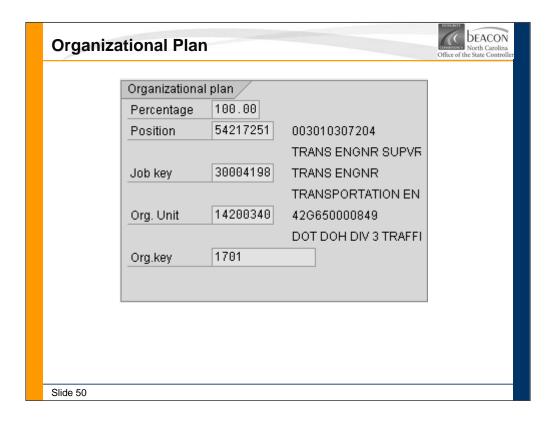
Notes:



In the first lesson, we reviewed the Enterprise and Personnel structures. Now that we understand the purpose of each OM object, let us now review the Organizational structure that is displayed on the *Organizational Assignment* (0001) infotype of an employee's master data record. The above slide shows the Organizational Assignment infotype for Dick Amoroso, a sample employee. Let's take a look at each of the data fields within these two structures.

Note: We will review the organizational structure in the next lesson.

Notes:



The Organizational Plan defines the hierarchical relationship between organizational management objects including org units, positions and jobs.

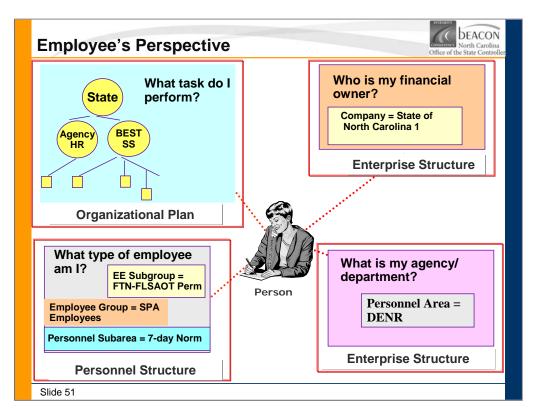
The staffing percentage indicates which percentage of an employee's time is to be spent in the position entered. The **Percentage** will always be 100% and identifies that the employee is working 100% of what he or she was offered and accepted. For example, if an employee accepted a full time position at \$48,000, that employee's percentage will be 100%. By the same token, if a position is going to be shared, with two employees each working 20 hours at \$20,000, each of those employee's percentage will also be 100% (because each employee is working 100% of what was offered and accepted, which is a 20 hour work week at \$20k).

The **Position** displays the Position (working) title.

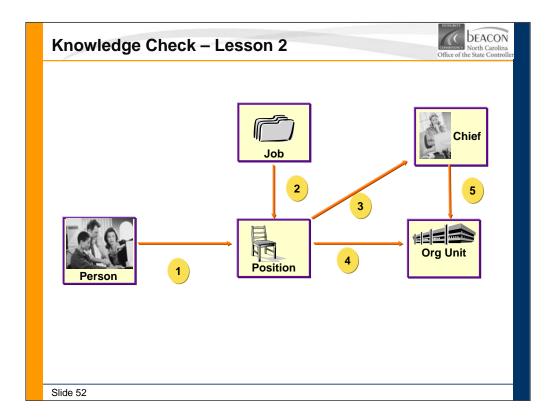
The **Job key** represents the Job (class) defined by OSP.

The **Org Unit** represents the agency/department that the position is assigned to.

Notes:



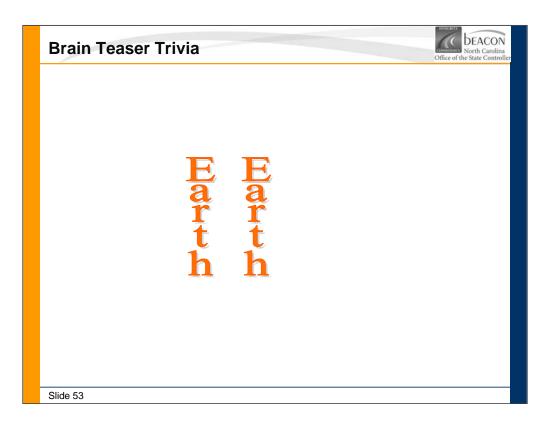
In summary, this slide shows how an employee is related to SAP's Foundation Structures.



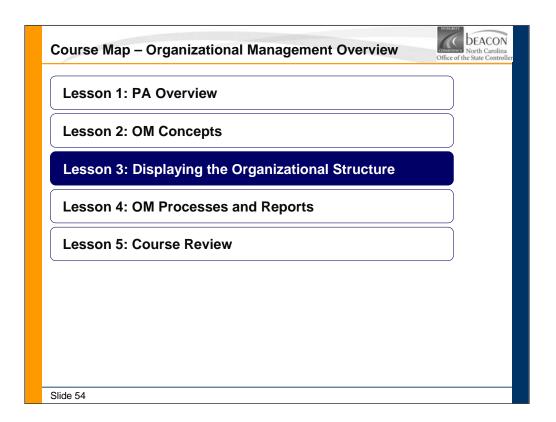
Map each of the following relationship phrases to the correct "to" and "from" arrow:

- Manages
- Is assigned to
- May be designated as
- Describes
- Holds

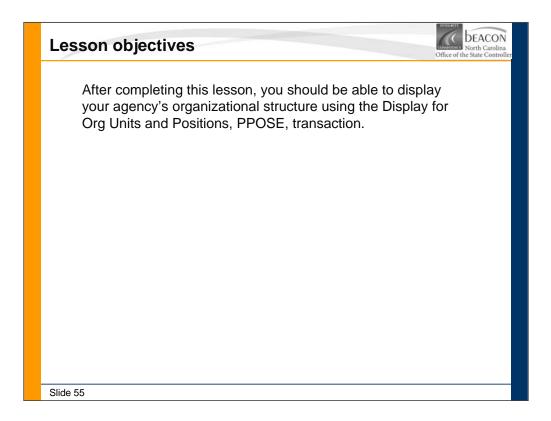
Note: The lines are numbered to help the instructor determine if your responses are correct.



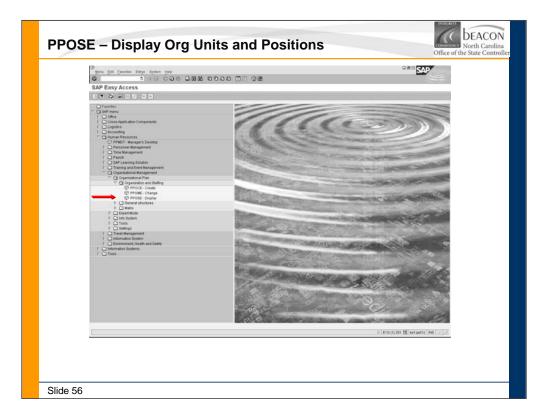
Credits: Most of the Frame Games© used were created and authorized for use on the NIEHS Kids Pages by Terry Stickels, who also presents new Frame Games© on a weekly basis for USA Weekend.com.



Notes:



Notes:



The transaction PPOSE – Display Org Units and Positions is used to review org units and positions in an organization. An organizational plan can be made with many object types, although these three basic object types are the building blocks:

- Org Units
- Positions
- Persons (Persons hold positions that are defined by jobs.)

Notes:

Using PPOSE



- Organizational and Staffing Display transaction can be used to view the existing organizational structure.
- Within Organization & Staffing Display, you can:
 - Display org units
 - Display positions
 - Identify "Chiefs"
 - Display holders of positions

Slide 57

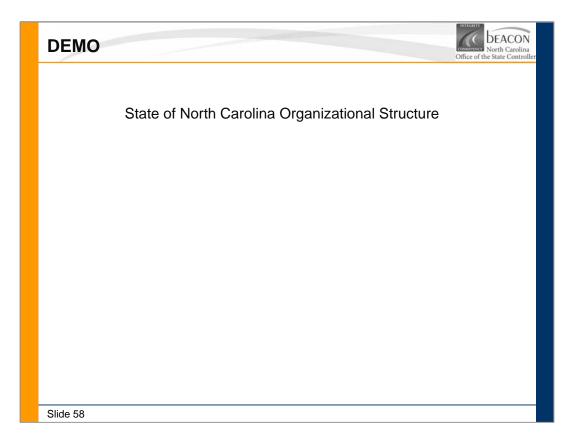
This transaction can be used to display the State's organizational structure and all the elements included in the structure, including org units, positions, jobs and people. You can also use this transaction to find a position number, which is required to complete personnel actions such as new hire.

You access Organizational & Staffing Display by one of the following methods:

- The Easy Access menu: Human Resources >
 Organizational Management > Organizational Plan >
 Organization and Staffing > PPOSE Display
- The shortcut T-code PPOSE

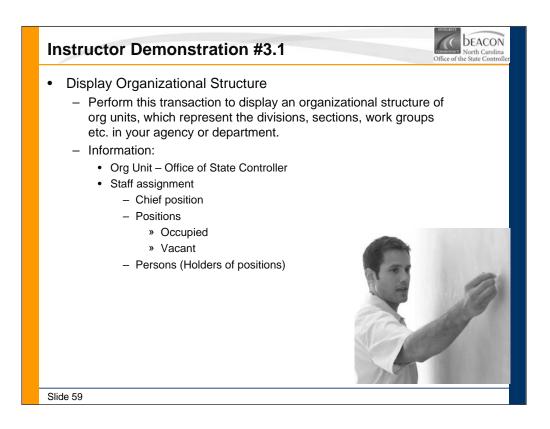
Note: T-code is an abbreviation for transaction code.

Notes:



The purpose of this simulation is to show you the organizational structure for the State of North Carolina using the PPOSE transaction. The simulation will also introduce the Organization and Staffing Display screen layout and some of its navigational features.

Notes:



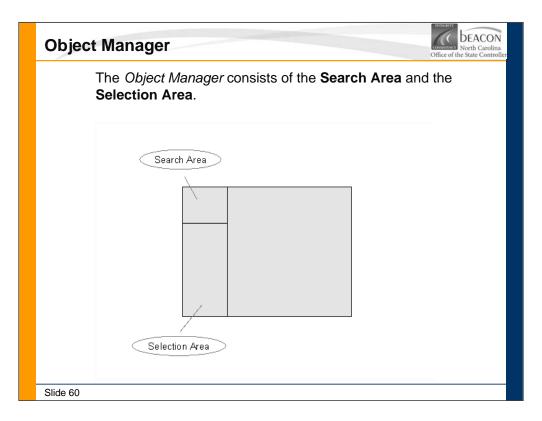
In a moment your instructor will demonstrate how log on to SAP and how to display the organizational structure using PPOSE. The basic steps for using the PPOSE transaction are:

- 1. Log on to SAP.
- Select the menu path or type **PPOSE** in the command line of the SAP Easy Access screen and then press Enter.

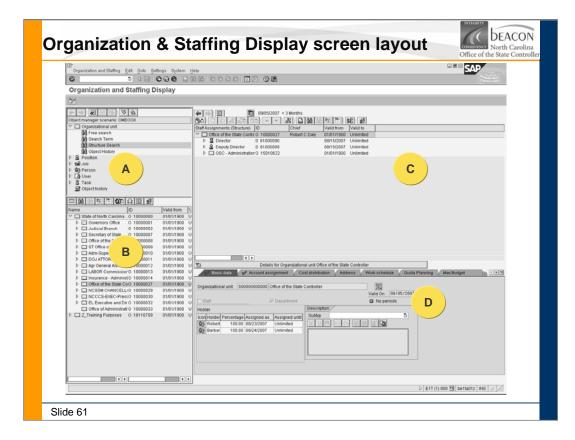
Note: To display the transaction codes in the menu structure, select the **Extras > Settings > Display technical names** menu option.

- In the Find by box, click on the triangle by "org unit."
- Click on Structure search. This will display one or more org units in the bottom left box on the screen (depending on the org units with which you have authority to work).
- 5. Click on the triangles to find the org unit you desire to view.
- 6. Double-click the selected org unit to display a list of positions assigned to the org unit. This structure will be displayed on the upper right side of the screen.
- Click on the Column Configuration icon and then select additional information to be displayed for each position or holder.
- 8. Click on the triangle by any position title to view the employee assigned to the position.

Notes:



To hide or show the object manager, select the *Settings* menu option.



This transaction allows the user to display the existing organizational structure in a graphical view.

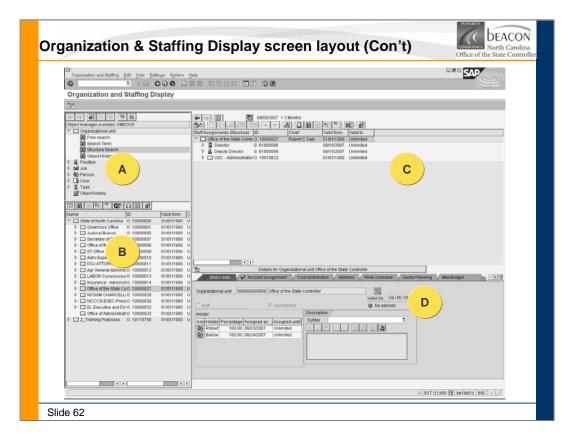
A - Search Area - The Search Area allows users to search for organizational information based on:

- Org Unit
- Position
- Job
- Person

B - Selection Area - The results of searches performed in the Search Area are displayed directly below the Selection Area. You can modify the search results by sorting or filtering. You can add and delete columns to easily find the object. Once the user selects an item from the Selection Area, the results are displayed in the Overview and Details Area.

Notes:

Page 61



C - Overview Area - The Overview Area lists the:

- Organizational Structure
- Code
- Key
- Relationship
- Chief position
- · Valid from, Valid to
- Assigned to
- Assigned until

When the user selects items on the Overview Area, for example, selecting an org unit, the details for that selection appear directly below the Overview Area in the Details Area.

D - Details Area - The Details Area lists the:

- Basic Data
- Account Assignment
- Cost Distribution
- Plan quota

The Details Area displays more information about the object selected in the Overview Area. The name of the tab changes depending on the object type highlighted in the Overview Area.

Notes:

Exercise #3.1



- · Display the organizational structure
 - In this exercise, you are the new HR manager at the Office of the State Controller. You want to display the org units and positions for the OSC/Administration Division. You will use transaction code PPOSE to perform a structural search to display the organizational structure and staffing assignments.
- Instructions
 - Log on to the SAP training client, using the User ID and password that has been posted on your classroom PC.
 - Use the data in the business scenario above to display the organizational structure.
 - Answer the questions below after locating the vacant position.



Slide 63

Work Instruction: Display Org Units and Positions, PPOSE **Job aid:** PPOSE Navigation Tips.

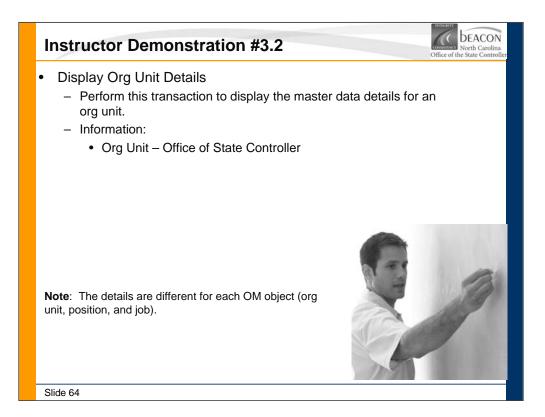
Data:

- Org Unit Office of the State Controller/Administration Division
 - Hint: State of North Carolina is the root (parent) org unit.
- **Position** Accountant III (61000088)

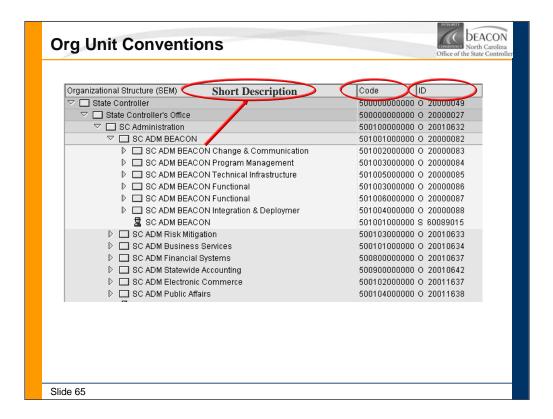
Questions/results:

- 1. How many org units are displayed under the Office of the State Controller?
- 2. How many org units are displayed under the OSC _ Administration Division?
- 3. Who is the chief for the Office of the State Controller orgunit?
- 4. How many positions are displayed?
- 5. How many positions are occupied?

Notes:



In a moment your instructor will demonstrate how to display the details for an org unit. Please refer to the next three pages of your student guide and follow along while your instructor demonstrates and explains each tab. Notes:



The object type for an org unit is "O".

The numeric object ID for an org unit will begin with the number 2.

The twelve-digit code, also referred to as the abbreviation, short-text, or number, is logically assigned by the agency. The first two digits identify the agency in PMIS.

The forty-character description for the org unit is "smart coded" to facilitate your data searching and reporting. The description will start with the description of its superior (parent) org unit. For example, the Administration department of the State Controller's Office org unit description is *SC Administration*. This description includes the description of its parent org by using "SC" to denote State Controller's Office. The BEACON project org unit description is *SC ADM BEACON*. This description includes the two superior org units in its description by using "SC ADM" to denote both the State Controller's Office the Administration department org units.

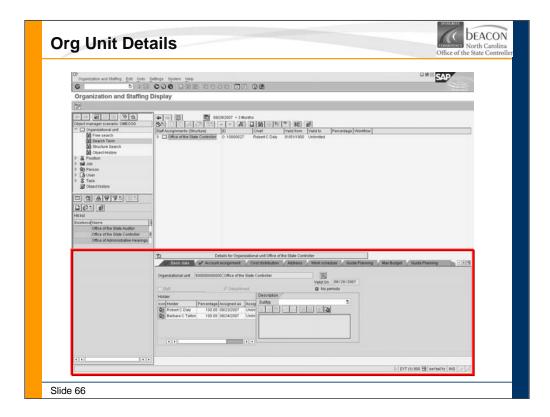
Numbering Conventions

Org Units: 20000000 to 29999999

Positions: 60000000 to 69999999

Jobs: 30000000 to 39999999

Notes:

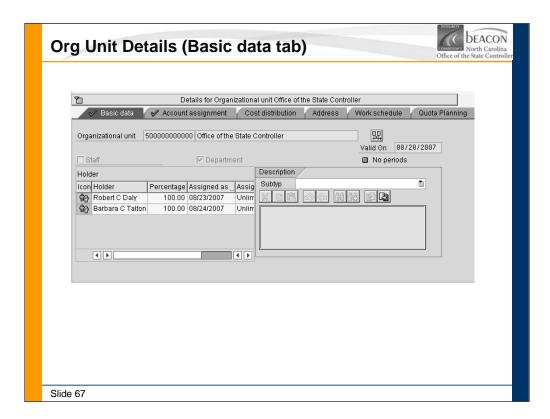


Characteristics for each org unit are stored on tabs in the *Details* section of the *Organization and Staffing Display* screen. Some characteristics of org units are inherited by subordinate org units and positions if they have not been maintained. BEACON SAP is using these tabs to define org units:

- Basic data
- Account assignment
- Work schedule

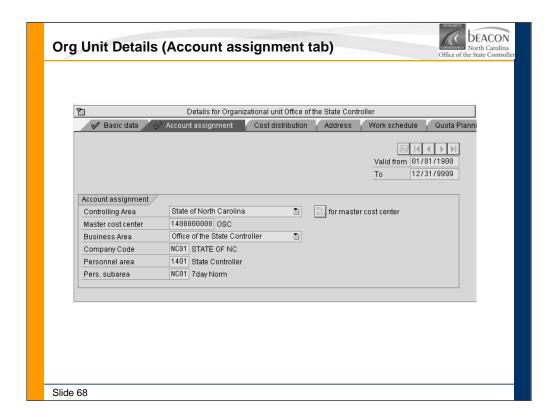
The remaining tabs are not used.

Notes:



The *Basic data* tab provides org units with a unique identity. In the two *Org Unit* fields, enter a short and long description for an org unit. These descriptions are displayed in the organizational structure. The Department indicator is checked for all org units to enable payroll accounting. The employees that hold positions are also displayed in the *Holder* table.

Notes:

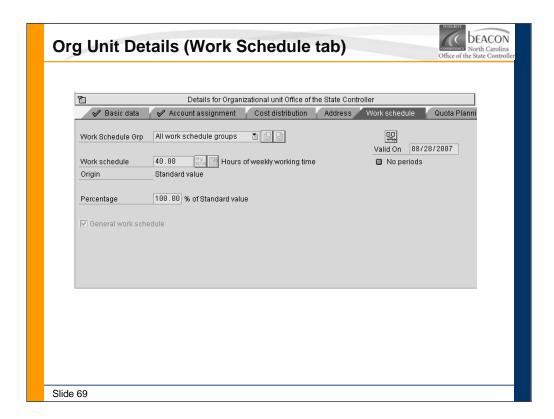


The *Account assignment* tab specifies the controlling area, master cost center, company code, business area, personnel area and personnel subarea for an org unit. The data is also used as default values in *Personnel Administration*.

Data is inherited by subordinate positions and org units, as long as they have no direct assignment of their own. Inheritance occurs as follows:

- Account assignment features are inherited by subordinate org units and positions if they have not been maintained.
- If account assignment features have been specified for a superior org unit, these are overwritten by entries on the Account Assignment tab page for a subordinate org unit.

Notes:



The Work schedule tab assigns 40 hours as the default general working time for the unit itself and for all objects under it in the organizational structure. The general working time is assigned to all subordinate org units, positions or employee groups if they have no individual working time assignment. Individual working time assignments of subordinate objects override the work schedules they inherit from superior org units. If all positions assigned to an org unit have a different work schedule, then you can change the org unit's work schedule and all positions will then inherit the value.

Notes:

Exercise #3.2



- Display Org Unit Details
 - In this exercise, you are the HR manager at the Office of the State Controller. The Risk Mitigation org unit was recently created. The Agency Deputy Director has asked you to review the details of the org unit to ensure accuracy. She wants you to check the agency organizational structure to verify that Rachel C. Combs is the holder of the Accountant II.
- Instructions
 - Use the Organizational and Staffing Display (PPOSE) instruction to complete the exercise scenario in SAP.
 - Display the org structure down to the organizational level of the Risk Mitigation section of the Administration Division for the Office of the State Controller.
 - 3. Answer the questions below after locating the vacant position.
 - 4. Practice changing the display using the "Goto" button.



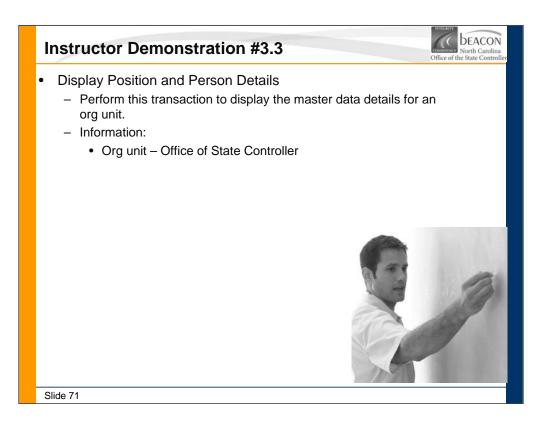
Slide 70

Work Instruction: Display Org Units and Positions, POSE **Data:**

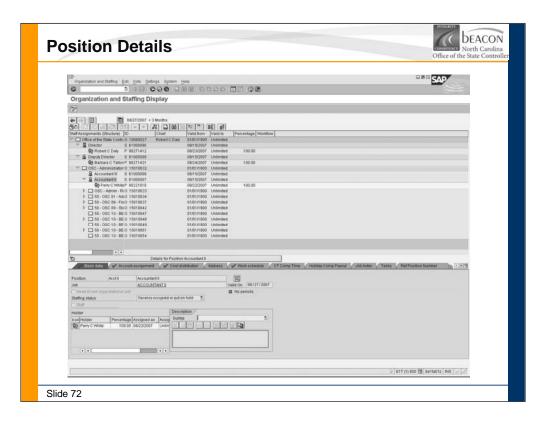
- Org Unit Office of the State Controller/Administration Division
 - Hint: State of North Carolina is the root (parent) org unit.
 - Rachel C. Combs

Questions/results:

- 1. Which tab displays the holders of positions?
- 2. How many employees occupy positions in the Risk Mitigation org unit?
- 3. What personnel area is assigned to this org unit? How do you know this information?
- 4. Is the work schedule 40 hours? How do you know this information?



In a moment your instructor will demonstrate how to display the details for a position and a person. Please refer to the next ten pages of your student guide and follow along while your instructor demonstrates and explains each tab.



Position conventions:

The object type for a position is "S".

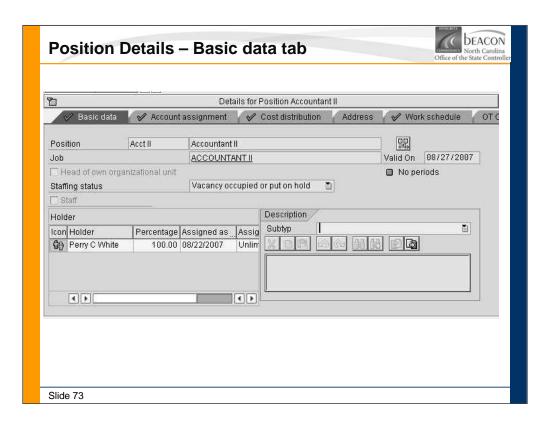
The object ID number will begins with the number six (6).

Position details

Characteristics for each position are stored on tabs in the Details section of the Organization and Staffing Display screen. Some characteristics of positions are inherited from org units and jobs BEACON SAP is using these tabs to define positions:

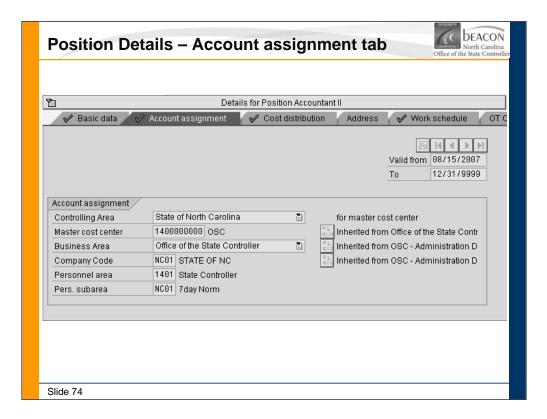
- Basic data
- Cost Distribution
- Address
- Work schedule
- If applicable, "Comp" tabs when the position is eligible for compensation for overtime, holiday, shift differential, oncall pay, etc.
- Ref Position Number
- SOC/Retirement Code
- Position Type

Notes:



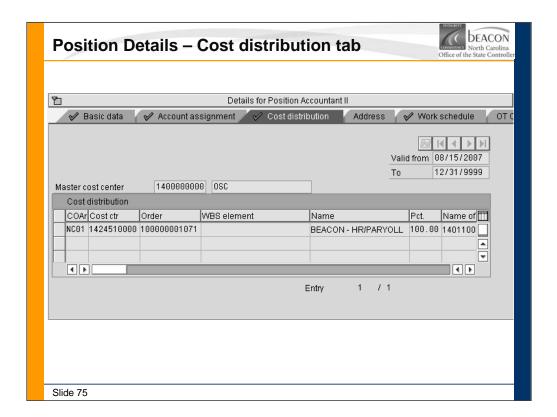
The *Basic data* tab contains the position name, job information, chief position indicator (to signify if the position is the head of the org unit), and vacancy information.

Notes:



The Account Assignment tab identifies the Personnel Area and Personnel Subarea and also identifies cost objects associated with the org unit.

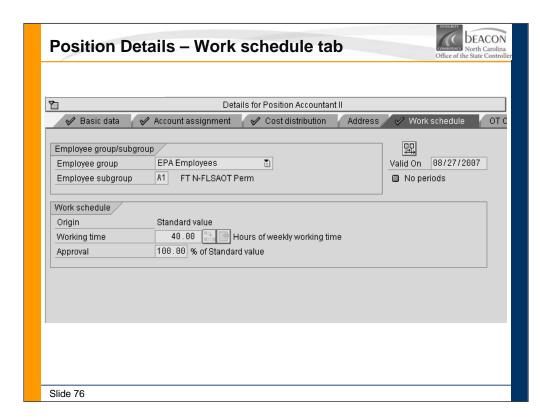
Notes:



The Cost Distribution tab shows how the position costing is set up to be distributed. This is where you look to see if a position is split funded, denoted by two rows in the table, as shown in the following graphic.

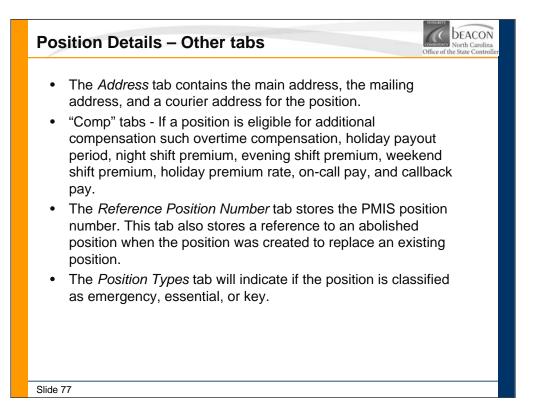


Notes:



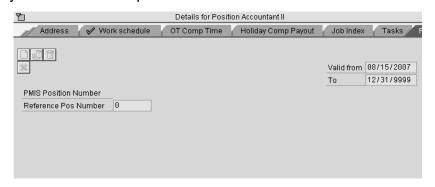
The *Work schedule* tab identifies the Employee Group and Employee Subgroup and the work schedule for the selected position.

Notes:

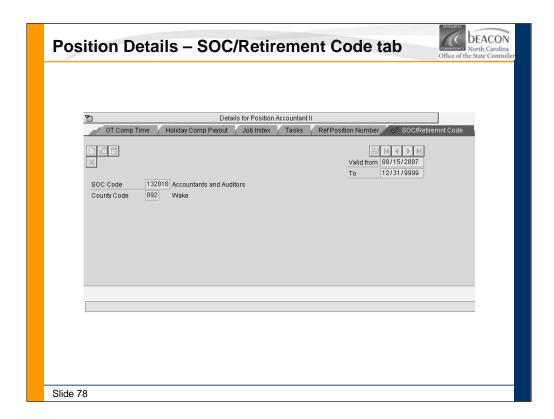


Knowledge check:

Why is the reference position number field blank?



Notes:



The data displayed on the SOC/Retirement Code tab is inherited from the job. The SOC code is used for EEO reporting by OSP. For graded positions, SAP will automatically assign the number. For banded positions, you will be prompted to select the number.

Notes:

12/05/2007

Exercise #3.3



- Display Position Details
 - In this exercise, You are the HR manager at the Office of the State Controller. Your agency Personnel director has asked you for complete details on the Office Assistant III position assigned to Risk Mitigation
- Instructions
 - 1. Use the Organizational and Staffing Display (PPOSE) instruction to complete the exercise scenario in SAP.
 - Display the org structure down to the Position level of the Risk Mitigation section of the Administration Division for the Office of the State Controller.
 - 3. Answer the questions below after completing the org structure display.



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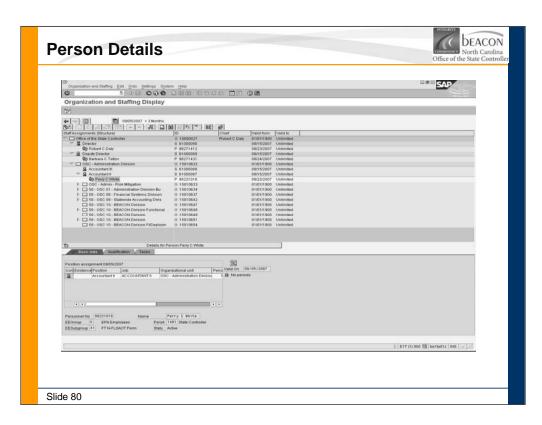
Work Instruction: Display Org Units and Positions, PPOSE **Data:**

- Org unit Office of the State Controller/Administration Division/Risk Mitigation
- Hint: State of North Carolina is the root (parent) org unit.
- Position: Office Assistant III

Questions/results:

- 1. Is this a new position? How do you know?
- 2. What is the funding source for this position?
- 3. Who occupies this position?
- 4. Is this position eligible for additional OT pay?
- 5. What is the SOC code for this position?
- 6. Is the work schedule 40 hours? How do you know this information?

Notes:



Person conventions:

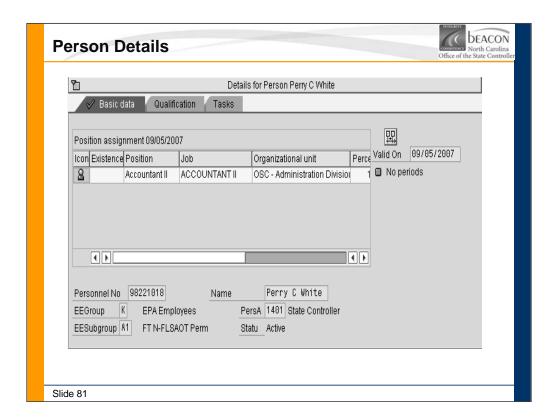
The object type for a person (employee) is "P".

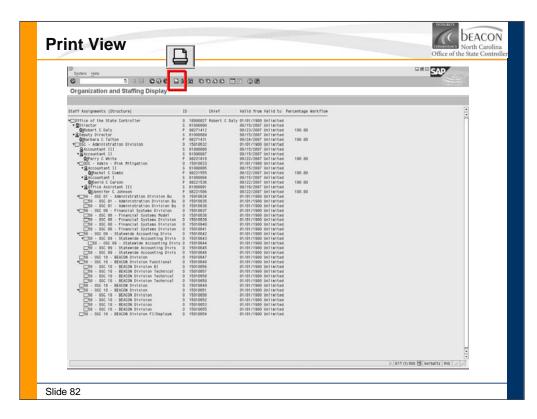
The object ID number is generated by the Retirement System.

Position details

Characteristics for each person are displayed on the *Basic data* tab. This tab shows the job assigned to the position which is held by the employee.

Notes:

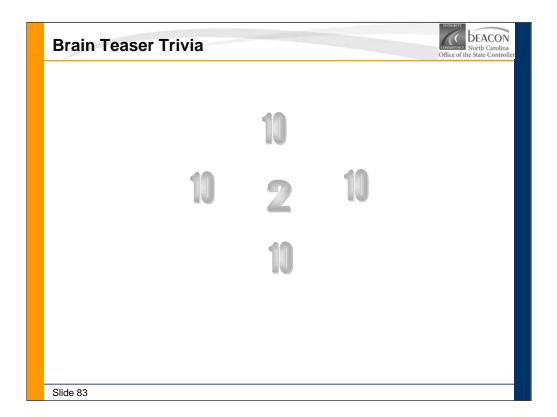


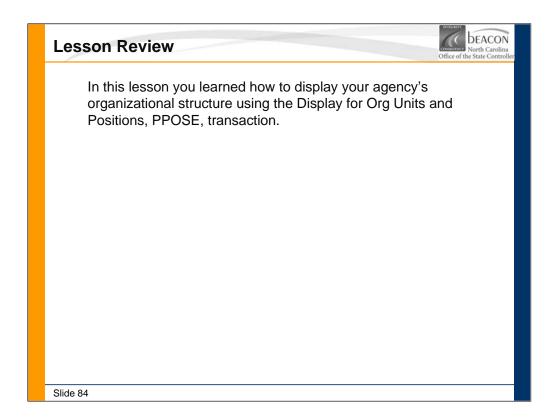


Click the Print button on the Overview Area's toolbar to see a print preview of the structure that you have selected.

Notes:

12/05/2007



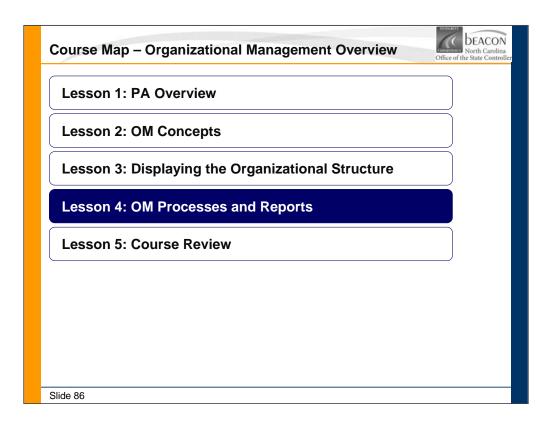


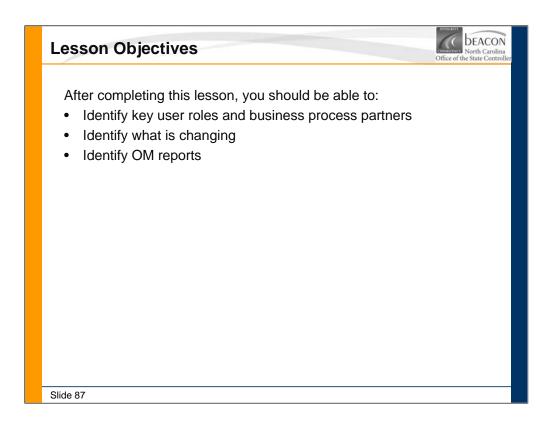
Terms	Definitions
	The highest org unit of financial accounting (NC01)
	Defines a specific agency within the State
	The position responsible for managing transactions within an org unit
	Employees - persons are assigned directly to positions which are described by jobs and assigned to an org unit
	Represent any type of organizational entity found in the State and are assigned to cost objects
	Provides a general classification of tasks that are routinely performed together and is used to describe several positions.
	Described by a job and related to an org unit. As a general rule may be held by one person
	A description of the employee's position in the State.
	Provides legal and reporting requirements, including the Company Code, Personnel Area, Personnel Subarea, and Cost Center
	Defines the hierarchical relationship between organizational management objects including org units, jobs, and positions

Match the following terms to the definitions listed in this slide.

- 1. Chief Position
- 2. Company Code
- 3. Enterprise Structure
- 4. Job
- 5. Org unit
- 6. Organizational Structure
- 7. Person or Holder
- 8. Personnel Area
- 9. Personnel Structure
- 10. Position

Notes:





Business Background



- The State of North Carolina currently uses Direct Entry System, an electronic forms processing module, for processing employee personnel actions (PD105) and position actions (PD118).
- The "forms" are entered on mainframe screens and are routed to various forms queues for necessary approvals.
- A record of each action taken, and by whom, is captured within the system with dates and timestamps.
- Forms are created at the Division or Agency level and require various approvals, depending on the type of action, the job classification, and whether an exception to policy is being requested.
- After all necessary approvals have taken place, the personnel action is posted to the PMIS system.

Slide 88

Notes:

Activity	Agency and Department HR	BEST Shared Services
Organizational processing includes adding, changing, or deleting (delimiting) an org unit.	Submits the approved Organization Request form to BEST Shared Services via postal mail, fax, or email.	Customer Contact – Verifies form is legible, from an authorized person, and follows other basic guidelines. Processing and Transactions – Creates, changes or delimits org units in SAP.

Note: Org units are not currently captured in PMIS.

Notes:

Activity	OSP	BEST Shared Services	
Job Processing, includes creating, changing, deleting (delimiting) jobs, branches, and families.	Completes the Job Request form. Once all approvals have been obtained, submits form to BEST Shared Services via postal mail, fax, or email.	Customer Contact – Verifies form is legible, from an authorized person, and follows other basic guidelines. Processing and Transactions – Creates, changes or delimits job, branch, and family in SAP.	

Job Processing

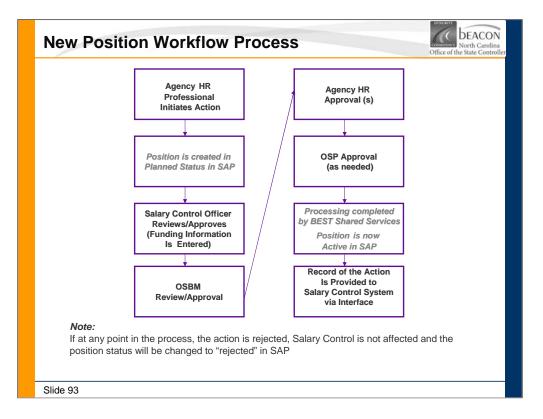
The Office of State Personnel is generally responsible for establishing, revising and maintaining the Classification Plan. For each class established by the State Personnel commission, a class standard is prepared. Standards may be written in several forms. The most frequently used are specifications and benchmarks. In SAP these classifications are referred to as "Jobs".

Jobs are used to describe the duties and responsibilities of positions and serve as descriptions that apply to several positions with similar tasks or characteristics. When a new position is created, it can be related to a *job* that already exists in the SAP system. The position will then automatically inherit the characteristics of the *job*. This relationship will make it easier to create positions that are similar or the same, as it will not be necessary to assign characteristics to each individual position.

Notes:

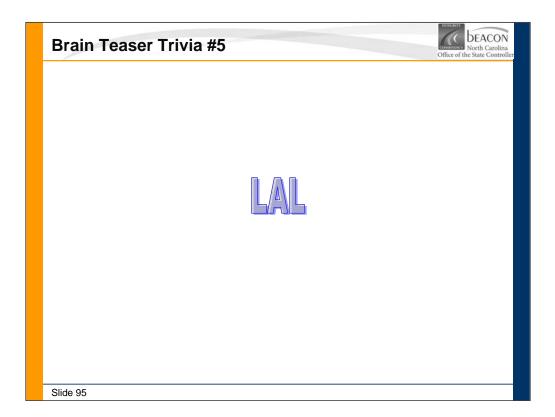
Activity	Agency and Department HR	Approvers	BEST SS
Position Processing	Agency HR professional initiates action OM Position Requestor processes position action in planned status in SAP OM Position Requestor initiates workflow approvals	If required the following approvals occur • Agency Salary Control Officer (Agency Position Funding Approver) approves the actions after entering the cost distribution and position salary or rejects the actions. • If needed, the OSBM Position Funding HR approves or rejects position action. • If needed, the OSP Position approver approves or rejects position action. • Agency Position approver approves or rejects the position action.	Customer Contact – Upon final approval notified by Workflow converts position action to active status in the SAP system. Note: SAP will automatically send a record of the action to the Salary Control System for necessary updates and reporting.

Position Actions DEACT Office of the State Control		
Action	Reason	Remarks
Fund/ New Position Re-Establish Position		Fund position and New Position (Establish Position) are being combined into one action.
Reallocation Action	•Reallocate – Up •Reallocate – Down •Reallocate – Horizontal •Adjustment from Auth •Reallocate – Differential •Remove Differential	A Reallocation is a change in the job classification of a position. The position salary might also change on a reallocation.
Position Abolished		Delimit the position.
Position Transfer		Position transfer is the movement of a position from one org unit to another.
Position Hours Change		This is a change in the hours of a part-time, less than 40 hours per week, position.
Position Type Change	FLSA change Position Type EPA to SPA SPA to EPA Full-Time to Part-Time Part-Time to Full-Time	This is a change in the employee group and employee subgroup that may also change the position from full-time to part-time and vice versa. It may involve a change from time-limited to permanent or from FLSA subject to FLSA non-subject.
County change		You will update county code on IT9022 (Note: Often the funding changes when the county changes).
Title change		Maintain position title.
Reporting change		Change the relationship (A012) to reflect the new supervisor.
Slide 92		



- 1. An agency HR professional initiates a request for a new position (Fund and establish position are combined).
 - · Position number is created.
 - Job class, title, grade, and org unit are provided.
- The request is routed to Agency Salary Control Officer, who enters the cost distribution and position salary. The Salary Control Officer then approves or rejects the action.
- 3. The request is routed to OSBM for approval.
- 4. The request is routed for all required HR approvals.
- 5. Upon final approval, the action is active in the SAP system.
- A record of the action is provided to the Salary Control System for necessary updates and reporting.

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OM reports that are standard SAP reports are available in SAP ERP system OM reports that are customized are available in SAP Business Intelligence (BI) system Slide 96

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS RULES

Users can generate reports in SAP based on their SAP user profile and SAP (security) authorizations also referred to as HR security roles or process roles. Some data is protected from view by authorizations, such as salary data, meaning that only users who are allowed to see that specific data will be able to access it.

You will have the opportunity to learn more about navigating in BI by completing the Reporting Overview, BC120, online course.

Notes:

12/05/2007

AP Transaction Code	Report Group	Report Title	
_AHR_61016497	Job	Existing Jobs	
_AHR_61016491	Job	Existing Org Units	
_AHR_61016498	Job	Job index	
_AHR_61016495	Job	Org. Structure with Persons	
_AHR_61016494	Job	Org. Structure with Positions	
_AHR_61016493	Job	Organizational Structure	
_AHR_61016492	Job	Staff Functions for Org. Unit	

This slide lists the standard SAP reports for jobs.

Refer to the *OM Reports available in SAP ERP* job aid for more information about each report.

Notes:

12/05/2007

SAP Transaction Code	Report Group	Report Title
_AHR_61016502	Position	Existing Positions
S_AHR_61018831	Position	Obsolete Positions
S_AHR_61018869	Position	Periods of unoccupied positions
S_AHR_61016513	Position	Reporting Structure with Persons
S_AHR_61016512	Position	Reporting Structure Without Persons
S_AHR_61016503	Position	Staff assignments
S_AHR_61016505	Position	Task Description for Positions
S_AHR_61016509	Position	Vacant/Obsolete Positions

This slide lists the standard SAP reports for positions. Refer to the *OM Reports available in SAP ERP* job aid for more information about each report.

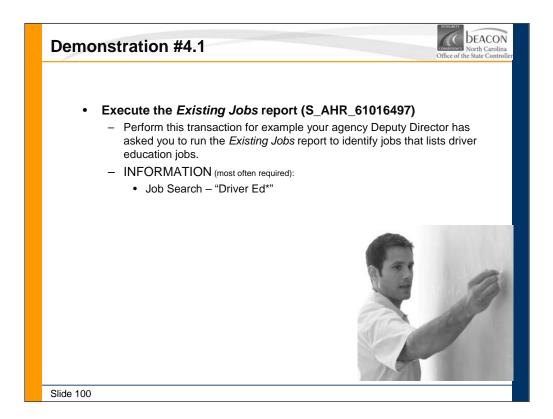
Notes:

SAP Transaction Code	Report Group	Report Title	
S_AHR_61016528	General	Structure Display	
S_AHR_61016531	General	Display Infotypes	
S_AHR_61016532	General	Infotype Reporting	

This slide lists the general standard SAP reports.

Refer to the *OM Reports available in SAP ERP* job aid for more information about each report.

Notes:



Demonstration #4.1: Execute the Existing Jobs report

Observe as your instructor runs the S_AHR_61016509 - Existing Jobs report to identify the jobs that currently exist in your agency. You will also run the report to identify jobs related to driver education. Your instructor will also demonstrate how you can export the second report to Microsoft Excel using the List > Export > Spreadsheet menu option.

Notes:

OM Rep	oorts in Bl	DEACON North Carolina Office of the State Controller
B0117	Active Position Counts	
B0126	Dashboard: Vacancy Rate	
B0029	EEO Planning by Org Structure	
B0165	Job Attributes	
B0055	Labor Force Trends	
B0056	Lapsed Salary	
B0063	Legislative Increase by Position	
B0070	On-Call Eligibility List	
B0071	Organizational Hierarchy	
B0077	Position Attributes	
B0078	Position Attributes – Dates for Hiring	
B0113	Position Changes by Period	
B0118	Position Counts Over Time	
B)149	Positions by Funding Source	
Slide 101		

In addition to the standard SAP reports, custom reports will be accessible using the BI reporting tool.

Refer to the *OM Reports available in BI* job aid for more information about each planned report.

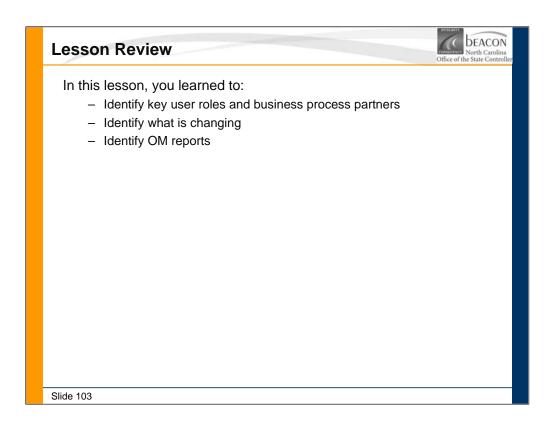
Notes:

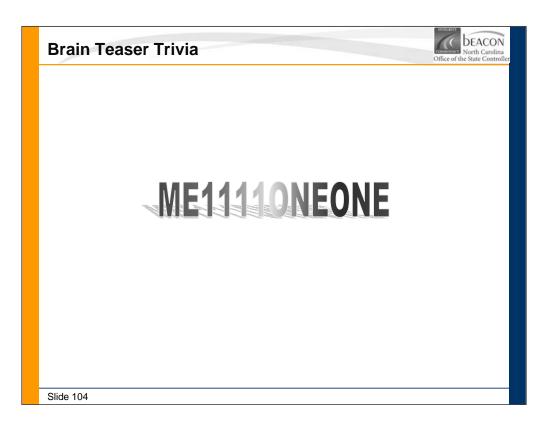
Supervisor/Employee Relationships
Vacancy History (Last 12 Months)
Vacancy Postings
Vacancy Report

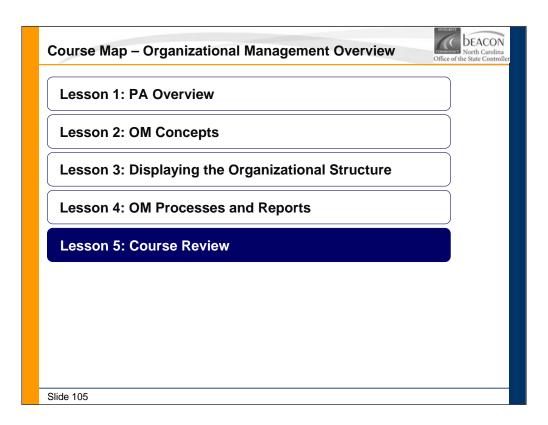
You will learn how to use the BI reporting tool in the *Reporting Overview and Navigation*, BC120, course.

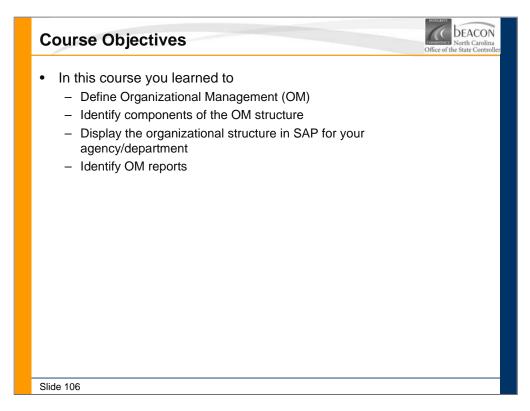
Refer to the *OM Reports available in BI* job aid for more information about each report.

Notes:









This course is intended to give HR professionals an understanding of SAP's Organizational Management module. This course provides you with demonstration and practice for displaying the organizational and staff assignment structure.

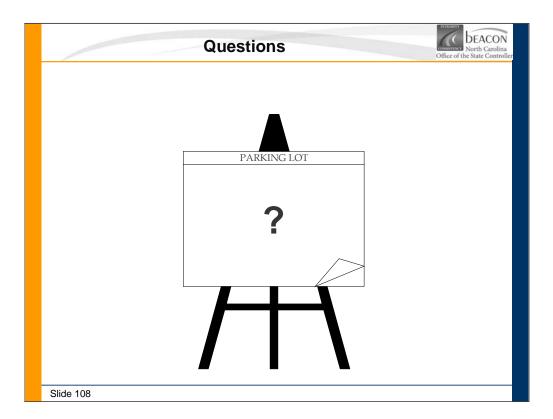
Notes:



The rules of OM bingo are quite simple. A caller pulls out a question. You (and possibly a partner) will have a certain number of seconds to find the answer on your bingo cards. When you find a matching answer on your card, mark it out with a pencil or pen. If you (and your partner) are the first to fill a single bingo card with three bingos, you yell "BINGO!" loudly, so that the caller can hear you.

Note: This is known as the "Blood, Sweat, and Tears" bingo game.

Notes:





CONGRATULATIONS



You have completed the course

Please complete your course evaluation!

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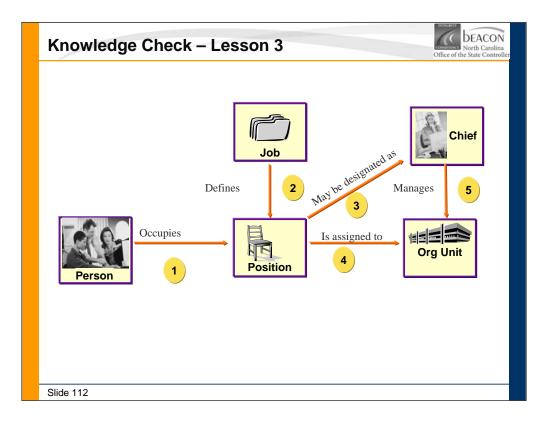
To help determine the effectiveness of the training, please complete an online Evaluation form. Your feedback is an important part of continuing to improve the effectiveness of the HR training courses.

Accessing the online Evaluation form - The instructor will provide details of the evaluation and assessment processes.

Notes:

Number	Transaction	Description	Туре	Page #
3.1	PPOSE	Display Organizational Structure	D+E	59, 60
3.2	PPOSE	Display Org Unit Details	D+E	64, 70
3.3	PPOSE	Display Position Details	D+E	69, 79
4.1	S_AHR_61016 495	Execute the Existing Jobs Report	D	100

Т	F	Question	
	F	The Employee Subgroup arranges employees by their type of status, and establishes business rules for calculating leave.	
	F	2. The Employee Group defines more detailed and specific processing for payroll calculation rules, for example, if employee is subject or not subject to FLSA.	
Т		3. The Payroll area describes the pay frequency and payroll cycle for each employee.	
T		4. The company code is the highest level of the company structure as defined by Finance.	
	F	5. The Personnel Area further defines employees in order to identify various working schedules so that Time Management can define groups of specific time entry rules.	
	F	6. The Personnel Subarea is used to identify the specific agency for whom the employee works.	



Answers

- 1. A person **occupies** (holds) a position.
- 2. A job **defines** a position.
- 3. A position **may be designated as** chief. In other words, a chief is also a position.
- 4. A positions is assigned to an org unit
- 5. A chief **manages** an org unit

Notes:

12/05/2007

Terms	Definitions	
2 - Company Code	The highest org unit of financial accounting (NC01)	
8 - Personnel Area	Defines a specific agency within the State	
1 - Chief Position	The position responsible for managing transactions within an org unit	
7 - Person or Holder	Employees - persons are assigned directly to positions which are described by jobs and assigned to an org unit	
5 - Org Unit	Represent any type of organizational entity found in the State and are assigned to cost objects	
4 – Job	Provides a general classification of tasks that are routinely performed together and is used to describe several positions.	
10 – Position	Described by a job and related to an org unit. May be held by one person or many people	
9 - Personnel Structure	A description of the employee's position in the State.	
3 - Enterprise Structure	Provides legal and reporting requirements, including the Company Code, Personnel Area, Personnel Subarea, and Cost Center	
6 - Organizational Structure	Defines the hierarchical relationship between organizational management objects including org units, jobs, and positions	

Brain Teaser	Trivia Answer Sheet	DEACON North Carolina Office of the State Controller
	Total Loss	
	Tuna fish (2na fish)	
	No one to blame	
	Down to earth	
	Too intense	
	All mixed up	
	Someone's following me!	
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